(XXXVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1840.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1782.

LONDON.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES, *November* 27.

THE crouds of people were so great and tumultuous in the lobby to-day, that the persons who commonly attend to take down the speeches of the members, from whom we usually derive our information, either could not get in, or were turned out; so that it is but from parts here and there procured, that we have it in our power to give any account of this day's very interesting debates: we however will venture to give a general idea of them.

It appears, that as soon as the speaker had finished reading the king's speech, Mr. Percival rose, to propose an address of thanks; we know that these motions are always introduced by a speech, more or less eloquent and able, according to the address and abilities of the speaker.

We may say of Mr. Percival, if the eloquence of his lips was not conspicuous, that of his eyes were; for fixing them in the most pointed manner, upon the seats in which the minority sat, he lamented bitterly the industry that a certain class of citizens took to throw others into consternation and despair; reproaching a certain class in terms not very equivocal, of a design, as apparent as guilty, of encouraging the enemies of Great-Britain, by discouraging her defenders; such was his eloquence, such his address. After having thus fixed the attention of all upon the minority, to whom these very moderate reproaches were directed, "thank God," cried Mr. Percival, "I am very sure that what I have said does not concern any person who hears me." He finished by exhorting the house to unanimity.

Mr. Ord seconded the motion, and spoke also a great deal about unanimity, asserting that unanimity alone was sufficient to destroy the dangerous combinations of the enemies of Great-Britain. It is to be observed, that Messrs. Percival and Ord are new members.

Mr. Fox congratulated the minister upon the choice he had made of them, observing that nothing more was necessary to determine them to undertake such a ridiculous task than inexperience and ignorance, of both which they had given the plainest proofs. Still, had they confined themselves to the business which had been particularly recommended them, viz. the justification of the ministry, we should have said, that they did their business; they served their masters; but to forget themselves so far, as to cast offensive reflections upon that part of the members who have preferred the service of their fellow-citizens to that of the murderers of the constitution, is an arrogance that neither youth nor inexperience is able to excuse; these gentlemen affect to present the speech to us as the speech of the king; but happily for England it is not the speech of the king; it is the speech of the ministers: a king who could be really capable of making such a speech, would be a cruel monarch, whose hardened heart is insensible to his own misfortunes; no, I repeat it, this is not the speech of the king; and I am provoked, the whole house ought to be provoked at this further instance of the audacity of ministers, in putting this speech in the mouth of their sovereign; in making him say publicly to his people, that in proportion as the war in which he is engaged, is unfortunate, dishonourable, and distant from peace; he will increase the taxes till all his revenues shall be exhausted! This is not the language of a prince in whom we are fond to contemplate all the virtues which form the ornament of the throne. It is the language of traitors who have ruined us, and who have left us but the hope of seeing them one day expiate on the scaffold the enormity of their crimes. That day I hope is not distant.

A learned lord (the lord advocate of Scotland) smiled at this expression, which appeared to him a little extravagant. "I do not know" continued Mr. Fox, "if I, in the warmth of discourse, may not have exceeded propriety, but, in speaking of the scaffold, I am sure I have not. Does the noble lord think ministers have not injured their country sufficiently to require an example of the scaffold? Have they not ruined our affairs in America? Have they not rendered us ridiculous and contemptible in the eyes of the whole world? Have they not lost the West-Indies? Are they in a situation of affording the smallest succour to Gibraltar and Fort. St. Philip? Have they not annihilated our commerce? Have they not been the cause of our losing the dominion of the sea? I ask, what can remains to complete our ruin, or for them to do either to merit the scaffold? If the noble lord thinks it is not time to bring administration to the scaffold, let him tell us when it will be time, and what he imagines they can do worse than they have done to merit more completely this recompence of their fatal deeds? The army is too weak, says one, for to protect the operations of our army; we have not, says another, sufficient land forces to carry on an offensive war; very well: it is the very thing we, this side of the house, have been representing to them, without ceasing, for five years. They have been told it a thousand times; I myself have told them a hundred times, "you are not in a situation to carry on this war." What have they constantly answered? that it was necessary to proceed, that is to say, to throw themselves head foremost down the precipice that we warned them of! Here is one, who, with five thousand men, undertook to run over America, from one end to the other, in triumph. Here is another who was to answer with his head for the superiority of our fleets, in declaring, emphatically, in the face of the nation, that a lord of admiralty who should neglect to keep up a navy superior to our enemies, at all times, would merit the scaffold. Is it then very extraordinary that I talk of sending, to-day, the minister to the scaffold, since I do but confirm, in the name of the people, the sentence that he himself has pronounced! Let him then, together with his colleagues, be led there; let the noble lord smile, but let the people hear me; it is the people's voice that I express here. I swear I will listen to nothing, I will relinquish nothing, I will not relax in any thing, till I have seen those who have ruined their country brought to the scaffold.

Mr. Fox finished by proposing an amendment.

BOSTON, *March* 21.

Extract of a letter lately received from Connecticut.

"The merchants of New-York, and their associates in a number of these states, employ every kind of means for conveying British goods through this continent. We see by the New-York gazettes, and by divers letters from that city, that its inhabitants are enraged at the late resolves of congress for the confiscation of English merchandize: this is one proof that these resolutions have struck them in a most sensible part. In truth, if we could but agree to do what is in our power towards ruining the commerce of England, should we not cut off an arm of this tyrannical power, and have more hope of speedily reducing her to the terms which form the object of the present war. But this, plain as it is, the private interest of some of our pretended patriots will not allow them to see. Instead of assisting congress in the execution of such resolves, they assist the enemy, without reflecting, that every piece of goods they purchase of them, puts them in a condition of arming so many men against us. In the beginning of this glorious revolution, associations for non-importation were formed; the merchants, the farmers, the women combined together against the English commerce. The students of some of our colleges distinguished themselves by the most spirited resolutions. At this day, when we are at open war, associations are formed for the importation of those very merchandises which we had prohibited in a time of peace. There is not even so much mystery preserved in this case, as is commonly employed in a contraband trade. There are regular magazines established now on, or not far from, the lines; the English manufactures are sold in them openly. It is pretended that not more is sold to the same person than amounts to five pounds; as if there were not an hundred ways of eluding this ridiculous regulation; and as if a commerce which is criminal when it amounts to six pounds, must be innocent when it is only for five. We have waggons loaded with flour and other provision, which pass without disguise to New-York, and to which the enemy allow, we may well suppose, all possible facility. Thus for the profit of some avaricious individuals, we support ourselves an hostile garrison, from which we may before long expect a visit to burn our towns and massacre the defenceless inhabitants. There are stage-waggons which regularly carry purchasers to the lines of the enemy, and bring back to us their merchandise. Sometimes indeed these fraudulent dealers have modesty enough to disguise their importations; but if they perceive a danger of being discovered, they immediately go themselves to give information of the fraud, and the law adjudges to them the confiscated goods. If in any state there are persons zealous for the public good, who watch in order to inform, the smugglers, like so many harpies, unite to harrass them, to injure their reputation, and by every trouble and distress in their power, discourage them from acting the part of honour and fidelity to their country. We hear of such kind of injustice to the common interest of the United States, from various quarters; of British manufactures arriving among us, not only from neutral ports, but from different ports of the enemy; of vessels going from these states and finding their way to England, and then returning to us with the goods of that country; late instances of which, at Nantucket, I have heard mentioned with particular indignation.

"There is in these things a complicated and a most atrocious injury to our bleeding country: our own honour is wounded at the same time that the strength of our enemies is increased, and their cruelty towards us encouraged. In what humiliating attitude does such a conduct place us before the whole world; to our friends and allies, and even to our enemies. Have not these states, with all their boasted character, men of sufficient wisdom or firmness to frame laws for prevention of so fatal an evil? Or are there no men to be found, of integrity and courage to execute such laws? Have we lost a sense of injury as well as a sense of honour! And shall we go on to put weapons into the hands of an enemy whose mode of warfare speaks at once the most inhuman rage against us, and the utmost contempt of us? Excuse me that I have run to so great a length upon this subject; it indeed impresses me deeply; and if it does not also impress the minds of my fellow-citizens, and engage them to unite in carrying the honourable and manly resolutions of congress into an happy effect, I cannot forbear being anxious for the dangers to which we are exposed, as well as weeping at the loss of our virtue and reputation."

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 6.

A very important advantage has been lately gained over our savage enemies on the frontiers of this state, by a party of the back county militia. We hope to give the particulars in our next.

For some days a report has circulated here that the island of Tortola had been wrested from the enemy by the victorious arms of our illustrious ally; but it is probable this report arose from the circumstance related in the following—

Extract of a letter from St. Thomas's, dated March 7, 1782.

"We have just heard from Tortola, and find that the alarm there proceeded from the appearance of five American ships and a brig, with intent to cut out the vessels ready for sea. They made no attempt for landing, but succeeded so far as to bring off a privateer brig belonging to New-York."

Monsieur de Meaux, an officer in the French artillery, at the time the lightning struck the house of the minister of France, was in one of the rooms on which the lightning fell the heaviest, and was mortally wounded. He was alone, seated near a window, his right arm resting on the window-sill, the electrical matter, proceeding from conductor to conductor, fell upon his shoulder, descended along his right arm on the window-sill, where it made so great an explosion, that every thing near it was broken in pieces; the arm making but a weak resistance to the explosion, was not broken or fractured, but bruised and burnt all over in a terrible manner.

All his body, and particularly his right side, from the shoulder to the end of his foot, served as a conductor for another part of the electric matter, which set fire every where as it passed.

It was not till six or eight minutes after he was struck that any body knew of his misfortune; when upon entering the room, they saw this unfortunate person surrounded with flames. When they had stripped off what little cloaths the flames had not time to burn, and had restored him to life again, he exhibited a most terrible spectacle; a living body not only singed, but scorched all over, and the miserable object making the most lamentable groans.

The parts which have been the most damaged are the left hand, which was burnt in such a manner that it must have undergone an amputation if he had lived; all the lower part of his belly, the inside of his thigh, was burnt so as to lose all feeling; the other wounds caused him to suffer incessantly for three days the most excruciating pains, when the gangrene began to appear in several places, after which his body gradually perished, and finally he died on the 3d of April at 2 o'clock in the morning; he preserved his reason, sense and presence of mind, to his last breath.

Extract of a letter from Newport, Rhode Island, dated March 26, 1782.

"The Emerald French frigate of 34 guns, arrived here this morning. She sailed 42 days ago from Brest, in company with about 150 men of war, transports, &c. bound to the West-Indies. The men of war consisted of about 12 sail of very large ships."

April 9. We are told that the above fleet were to separate off the Western Islands, and a part of it to be joined by a Dutch squadron, supposed from the East-Indies.

The articles of capitulation of Brimstone-hill, published in one of our late papers from the St. Christopher's gazette, differs from the copy of them published in Boston; in which we find the signature of the count de Grasse, which was not inserted in the St. Christopher's paper. Another article mentions, that the British troops taken at Brimstone hill should not act during the present war against France or her allies; but in the copy which we had, it was against France alone.

ANNAPOLIS, *April* 18.

We hear that in consequence of an advertisement from Frederick county, inserted in the Baltimore journal No. 443, petitions to the assembly are set on foot for a law to make restitution to injured orphans, widows, and creditors, for the great losses they have sustained in receiving depreciated paper money for old debts, and that they are filling very fast.

*** *All persons sending to the post-office for letters, are requested at the same time to send the money.*

April 12, 1782.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on Wednesday the 8th day of May,

A TRACT of land lying in Anne-Arundel county, on the great road that leads from Londontown to Queen-Anne, containing 176 acres, about 6 acres of which is excellent meadow. The soil is rich, and well adapted either for planting or farming. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to the subscriber, living on the land. The terms to be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS BEARD.

N. B. The purchaser will have the liberty of putting in a crop of small grain, and possession given on the first day of December next, by T. B.

To be SOLD,

A LOT of ground of one whole acre in the city of Annapolis, with a tan yard thereon, and several valuable improvements, lying on a good landing. This lot of ground I look on as the most valuable lot in the city to a man of real business, being so well adapted for the businesses of distilling, brewing, or sugar-baking, tanning, &c. &c. the springs are numerous and the water excellent.

Likewise an elegant brick house adjoining the church circle, in a dry and healthy part of the city, this house is 100 feet front, 3 story high, has 20 fire places, the rooms are mostly large and well finished, and is one of the first houses in the state for a house of entertainment, for which purpose it was originally intended, but may very well serve for two tenements. Any person inclining to purchase one or both the aforesaid premises may know the terms of sale by applying to

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. All persons who have formerly had dealings with me, and their accounts are not yet settled, I hope will call at my house in Annapolis and discharge the same, or close their accounts by passing notes or bonds for their balances, and those who are indebted by any written obligation, are desired to discharge the same, or pay the interest and renew their obligations to their humble servant T. H.

A FEW copies of the VOTES and PROCEEDINGS of the HOUSE of DELEGATES of the last session of assembly, may be had at the printing-office.

THE partnership of Wallace, Davidson, and Johnson, having terminated some time since, it is absolutely necessary that the transactions of that concern should be settled; the subscribers therefore earnestly call on all those who are indebted to the said company for dealings at Annapolis, Queen-Anne, and Nottingham, immediately to settle their balances by bond or note. Being well acquainted with the scarcity of money, and other difficulties of the times, the subscribers do not press for payment, but a settlement; and to show the world that they wish to do as they would be done by, they inform their creditors, that they are willing to give their bonds for any just claims against them. and to renew those of an old date.

For the convenience of their debtors, they have empowered Mr. Edward Botelar to settle their Nottingham store balances, Mr. Samuel Tyler those of Queen-Anne store, and they will give constant attendance at Annapolis for the purpose of settling the accounts of that store; they hope no person concerned will neglect to comply with this very moderate request, should there be any such, they may be assured that suits will be commenced against them the moment the courts are opened without any further notice.

tf C. WALLACE, J. DAVIDSON.

Annapolis, April 16, 1782.

LOST by the subscriber four certificates, viz. No. 18, 19, and 20 of £.200 specie each, and No. 21 of £.328 15 6. They were issued to me by Mr. Wilkins, commissioner to settle and adjust the pay and depreciation due to the troops of this state. As they can be of no use to any other person, it is requested that whoever has found them, will return them to the subscriber at Annapolis, and for their trouble they shall receive a half joe.

NATHANIEL RAMSEY.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, March 19, 1782.

ON Wednesday the first of May next, will be sold at vendue, on the premises, the real and personal estate which lately belonged to the rev. Mr. Boucher. The land is good and well situated; among the personal estate is a number of valuable slaves, stock of every kind, &c. Purchasers to give bond with two good securities to pay one third of the sum bid with interest on the first day of september next, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter.

At Port-Tobacco, on the 6th of May next, will be sold, a house and lot, late the property of James Jamison, or Jamison and company, also a tract of land called Simpson's Delight, containing 240 acres, late the property of Sherborne Stewart.

The sum bid to be paid in specie, one third in ten days from the day of sale, another third in twenty days from the first payment, and the remaining third on the 10th day of September next. Purchasers to give bond and security.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

A FEW copies of the LAWS of MARYLAND, passed last session of assembly, may be had at the Printing-office.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, April 3, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly passed at the last session, the commissioners hereby call on all persons who entered into agreements with the late proprietary, or his commissioners, for the purchase of manor lands, and who have not paid the money by them agreed to be paid for such lands, to pay the money due upon such agreements without delay. As this money was intended by the legislature to be appropriated to the recruiting service, the necessity of a speedy payment need not be urged.

The commissioners upon payment being being made to them will release and convey the right of the state in the said lands to the person or persons who contracted for the purchase of the same, or those who claim under them.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, April 3, 1782.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, Monocacy manor will be sold at Frederick-town, on Monday the 10th of June next. This manor contains upwards of 9000 acres of valuable land, lies within a few miles of Frederick-town, and is not inferior to any tract of land, of equal extent, in the state, for fertility of soil, and healthfulness of situation. The whole is well improved, and will be laid off into convenient farms, as held by the present tenants, including contiguous vacancies. Many of the farms have excellent meadows and orchards. A few of the leases are unexpired.

Certificates granted to officers and soldiers agreeably to an act. entitled, an act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned, and other acts and resolves since passed, and which were in the hands of the persons to whom granted, (at the time of the passing the law directing this sale, which was at the last session of assembly begun in the month of November 1781) or in the hands of the legal representatives of such as have died; and certificates granted to officers and soldiers since the last mentioned act agreeable to law, will be received as specie in payment.

Purchasers to give bond with good security, within twelve hours after the sale, conditioned for the payment of one seventh part of the purchase money in specie or the certificates aforesaid within three months after purchase, and for payment of one seventh part of the purchase money, with interest, in specie or certificates aforesaid, annually, until the whole is discharged.

On Monday the 24th of June next, My lady's Manor in Baltimore, in Baltimore and Harford counties, containing several thousand acres of valuable land, will be parcelled out in the same manner, and sold upon the same terms, at Mr. Slade's tavern on the premises.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable me to collect sufficient of the debts due in this state to Mr. Thomas Philpot of London, merchant, as will discharge the debts contracted and engagements made by me, for and on account of the said Thomas Philpot.

FRANK LEEKE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, to pass an act to quietly possess him of the whole tract of land called St. John's, with addition, near St. Mary's church, lately bought as confiscated property, lying in Snow hill manor; part of said land was formerly called St. Barbara's, which, within eight years past, I bought as proprietor's property.

JOHN MACKALL.

Anne-Arundel county, March 1782.

WILDAIR,

COVERS this season at the subscriber's plantation, near Herring-Bay, at five hundred pounds crop tobacco for each mare, payable in notes on Patuxent river of one thousand weight net, and not more than one year's date, or five pounds gold specie, he was got by Mr. Delancy's imported horse Wildair, his dam by Ariel, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam a Barb. Mr. Delaney's horse Wildair was got by Old Cade, Old Cade was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Three pounds seven shillings and six pence will be received in lieu of the above if sent with the mare. Good pasturage gratis for those that come a distance, the mares at the risk of the owners. w3

RICHARD HARRISON.

CYPRUS,

A fine dapple gray, fifteen hands and an inch high, calculated to please the farmer, the sportsman, or the man of business,

STANDS at the subscriber's plantation, near Piscawaxon church, in Charles county, and will cover mares at eight dollars specie, if paid down, or by the first day of August next, if not, five hundred pounds crop tobacco must be paid in lieu thereof. Cyprus was got by Smiling Tom, his dam by Silver Legs (the dam of col. Thornton's noted horse Cub). Smiling Tom was got by Tom Jones, his dam was col. Tayloe's noted imported swift running mare Jenny Cameron. Tom Jones was got by Cyprus, his dam by Mr. Craft's Bloody Buttocked Arabian. The rest of his pedigree being too tedious to insert, though from as good a stock as any in England, may be seen where he stands. I have exceeding good pasturage at half a crown per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, March 5, 17[illegible]

PURSUANT to acts of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following proper[illegible] on the days, at the places, and upon the terms, here after-mentioned, viz.

At Kent county, on the premises, the 17th day of April, that valuable tract of land late the property of Lloyd Dulany. Also a number of fine slaves, with stock of every kind.

At Chester-town, in Kent county, the 20th day of April, part of Kent Manor.

At Talbot Court-house, the 23d day of April, house and lot, and warehouses, situate at Kingsl[illegible] late the property of the heirs of Matthias Gale, also t[illegible] following tracts of land, late the property of the [illegible] of Anthony Richardson, part of Turkey-neck, [illegible] acres; part of Mount Hope, 50 acres; Dickenson[illegible] Plains, 286½ acres; Richardson's Adventure, 80 acres Limerick, 50 acres; Hackett's Garden, 300 acres.

At Cambridge, on the 27th day of April, a tract of land called Ennalle's Outlet, 150 acres; Smart's Fo[illegible] 230 acres; Hamilton's Adventure, 216 acres; also number of likely slaves, late the property of Alexan[illegible] Hamilton; also about 1000 acres of the manor of Ne[illegible] ticoke.

At Port Tobacco, on the 6th of May next, will be sold, a house and lot, late the property of James Jam[illegible] son, or Jamison and company, also a tract of land call[illegible] Simpson's Delight, containing 240 acres, late the pro[illegible] perty of Sherborne Stewart.

The manor lands to be sold on the following terms, one third of the sum to be paid on the first day of S[illegible] tember next, in specie, or bills of credit of the l[illegible] emission at the actual value thereof; another third [illegible] the first day of September, 1783, in like money; an[illegible] the remaining third on the first day of September, 17[illegible] in like money. The purchasers must give bond wi[illegible] good security.

The other lands to be sold as follows, the large tra[illegible] will be parcelled out to suit the purchasers. The [illegible] bid, to be paid in gold or silver, one third to be pa[illegible] in ten days from the day of sale; another third to [illegible] paid in twenty days from the first payment; and t[illegible] remaining third to be paid on the 10th day of Septe[illegible] ber next. Every purchaser must be prepared to gi[illegible] bond and security on the day of sale, otherwise he w[illegible] forfeit his bargain, and the property be set up a secon[illegible] time. All and every person having any claim or de[illegible] mand against, or to, any of the foregoing estates, are requested to present the same properly authenticated t[illegible] the commissioners before the day of sale.

By order, JO. BAXTER, clk.

YOUNG

GRANBY,

An elegant full bred horse,

WILL cover this season, at my plantation near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, at four guineas, thirty bushels of wheat, or a thousand pounds weight of crop tobacco.

Young Granby is a beautiful bay, fifteen hands and an inch high, rising six years old, and very active, was purchased of Mr. John Brown in the state of New-Jersey, and will appear by the following certificates to be as high a bred horse as any on the continent.

BAKER BROOKE.

N. B. Good pasturage will be provided, but I will not be answerable for escapes. B. B.

New-Jersey, May 28, 1779.

I do certify, that the bay colt captain Nat Ewing purchased of me, was got by Old Granby, his dam was got by Old Britain, out of the noted mare Dido, imported by Mr. Delancy of New-York, and is four years old the tenth day of June next.

JOHN BROWN.

Askrig, in Yorkshire, September 10, 1771.

I do certify, that the bay mare Dido, now the property of Mr. Delancy, was bred by me, and was got by Matchem, her dam was got by Squirt, grand-dam by Mogul, great-grand-dam by Bay Bolton, great-great-grand-dam by Mr. Pullin's chestnut Arabian.

Signed, JOHN PRATT.

I do certify, that the foregoing are true copies from the original certificates. w3

LEVY SHAMERKIS.

Annapolis, March 6, 1782.

THE subscriber takes the liberty to inform the public generally, and his old customers particularly, that he has again opened tavern in this city, in the house lately occupied by Mr. George Mann on the dock, and solicits their custom. He also intends to procure proper and convenient vessels for the purpose of ferrying to Kent-Island, Rock-Hall, &c. w6

GILBERT MIDDLETON.

Annapolis, March 24, 1782.

FOUND in my house some time in January or February 1782, a pair of silver shoe buckles wrapt in a piece of woollen cloth, supposed to be left by some gentleman lodging at said house. Any person having left the said buckles, by applying to the subscriber, proving their property, and paying charges, may have them again.

JOHN BREWER, jun.

TAKEN up as a stray by Francis St. Lawrance, living near the head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, a sorrel mare, about 13 hands high, 12 years old, no perceivable brand, paces and gallops, has a blaze in her face, many saddle spots on her back, hanging mane and tail. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.